

Opera House, April 1st GRAND SCOTTISH CONCERT!

ARTISTES:
MISS JESSIE N.

MacLachlan

PRIMA DONNA

John McInden,
Scottish 'Cellist

J. Fulton Dick,
Humorist and Elocutionist

R. Buchanan,
Pianist and Conductor

PRICES: — Orchestra, Dress
Circle and Balcony, \$1.50;
Gallery, 50c

Smoke
GENERAL ARTHUR CIGARS
GUNST-EAKIN CIGAR CO.
Distributors.

J. Hopp & Co.
FURNITURE.

SWELL IRON BEDS

The steamer Hawaiian brought
us a big shipment of beds—all the
way from the manufacturers in
Chicago. Some are all brass, and
some colored with heavy brass
trimmings. These are high class
beds, similar to the iron beds
seen in the swell suites of the
hotels. They are much superior
to the iron beds usually sold
here.

We have fine beds in the Vernis
Martin finish.

Cribs, with high sides, and all
brass.

DINING ROOM RUGS.

By the Alameda we received
a large shipment of grass rugs.
They are of all sizes, all colors,
and of many figured designs. We
got them in such quantity and at
a price that will permit them to
be sold low. They are just the
thing for the dining room or den,
are artistic, and, although cheap
as regards price, are not cheap in
appearance.

WIRE MATTRESSES.

This climate rusts some kinds
of wire mattresses. Then the
rusty wires spoil the ticking of
your nice mattresses. New wire
springs are inexpensive and save
you lots of trouble. We sell a
number of different makes and
as we put them together in our
own workshops we can guarantee
that they will not warp or break
up easily.

LANAI FURNITURE.

Warm weather is approaching.
Are your lanai rockers weather-
proof and useless. We have a
nice line of these.

J. Hopp & Co.
Oldest and Largest Furniture House
in the Islands. Young Building.

Every Man the Architect of His Own Fortune

All large fortunes had to begin
with the first few dollars. If
you will begin now and invest
in a few shares of Mutual Build-
ing & Loan Society it will eventu-
ally lead to independence.
Call and talk it over with

RICHARD H. TRENT,
Secretary,
938 Fort Street.

CLASSES

Face massage, electric massage, scalp
treatment, shampooing, manicuring,
removal of superfluous hair by elec-
tric needle.

MRS. BARCLAY.
Hotel St., next Elite Ice Cream
Parlors.

Y. MAN SING DRESS PARLORS

AT

1117 NUUANU STREET.

MEDICAL OPINION

(Continued from Page 4.)

of the double standard of morals
adopted by a cowardly society, con-
fessing his pollution, puts on a brazen
face, goes freely into society, and of-
ten ends by marrying some pure girl,
only to deposit in her lap—as a wed-
ding gift from the first wife, the pros-
titute—the seeds of the foul disease
which makes her innocent wifehood a
source of pain and misery, and often
renders motherhood impossible or
makes the child, if, indeed, one ever
sees the light, a wizened monster, more
fit for the grave than for sweet, hap-
py, human relationships.

THE BURNING QUESTION.
I need not remind those who know
so well the problems of public hy-
giene, of the true fact that this has
been the burning question of the ages,
and that it was sexual immorality
which ate the heart out of the decaden-
tial nations which have preceded us.
Egypt, Assyria, Greece, Rome and the
modern Latin nations are all by-words
for profligacy, and before their col-
lapse lust ran riot, until they fell a
mass of corruption, destined to rise
no more. Germany of today is satu-
rated with this vice, and in spite of
her present fair showing before the
nations, owing to the splendid men-
tality and the law-abiding character
of her citizens, she must, unless she
reforms in this matter within a few
generations, inevitably follow those
who have walked the downward path
into the pit before her. England and
America are today honeycombed with
this vice, which haunts itself at ev-
ery turn in every town, at all our fre-
quented resorts, and nowhere more
noticeably than in the city where we
now sojourn.

I need not dwell on this aspect of
the case, for it is everywhere acknowl-
edged.

RESPONSIBILITY.
Responsibility. Who can escape it.
Every intelligent adult man and woman
has a real, an unavoidable responsi-
bility touching this question, but
most heavily does it rest on the shoulders
of the three liberal professions—
on the minister, the lawyer and the
physician. On this tripod, whose mem-
bers are in constant living contact
with all ranks of society, rests the
welfare of our body politic, and
should we prove recreant to our trust,
where is the hope for the body at large.

The minister and the priest deal
with man as a responsible agent in
his relationship to God, preaching first
the law which says "Thou shalt not,"
and then the loving message of grace
ever crying, "Turn ye, turn ye, why
will ye die?"

The lawyer deals with the great
fundamental principle of the Justini-
an code: "Thou shalt do thy neighbor
no harm, in all its ramifications; and
it is his province by legislative and
civil process to promote virtue in the
state, as the tried foundationstone
which is the essence of a good govern-
ment and the sole basis of its perpetu-
ity."

It is the manifest province of the
physician to prevent and to hinder the
spread of the protean diseases which
harass or shorten life.

Some have ventured to question the
affiliation of morals with medicine,
forgetful of the fact that the very
diploma which the licentiate holds
proclaims him to be of good moral
character. Eliminate the moral side
of our calling and it is no longer a
calling, but a trade.

PREVENTION BETTER THAN CURE.

But why should we be at further
trouble than to treat our patients as
they come to us to be healed? I once
thought long ago, when I was a medi-
cal student, that a physician's chief
business was to cure diseases, but a
quarter of a century of experience has
shown me that the highest and noblest
practice of our art is to prevent them.
What a pitiful showing does the history
of all the recoveries by treatment
from tuberculosis, malaria, typhoid
fever, yellow fever, etc., make
when we think of what might have been
done by prevention through the enforce-
ment of personal, domestic, municipal,
state and national hygienic laws, en-
forcing the knowledge we already pos-
sess. It is not too much to say that
these afflictions could be almost wiped
out in a generation, did not ignorance
and politics—to which some even
think of appealing for the relief of
venereal disease—hinder.

THREE POSSIBLE ATTITUDES.

There are three possible attitudes
in relation to the "Social Evil":

1. Indifference.
2. Government control.
3. An active personal crusade, in-
spired by a profound sense of personal
responsibility.

INDIFFERENCE.

Indifference has been the attitude
of the past; I trust that this day sounds
its death knell. I would simply im-
press on you the fact that we have
been living in this particular period
for many years, and if you observe
in your midst any appalling increase
in loss of honor and decadence of
morality among our young people, it
is due to this regime of indiffer-
ence, and not to a system of any
kind which has been on trial. Please
note emphatically that indifference,
and indifference alone, has been tried
and found wanting.

The outcome of indifference has
been sin and disease running riot; a
system of blackmail debauching our
police service; and the corruption of
the whole body politic.

GOVERNMENTAL CONTROL.

Governmental control, the second of
these attitudes, is a question before us
for consideration. It involves the ac-
ceptance by the body politic of a situa-
tion by means of which prostitution
receives legal status as a recognized
(honorable, shall I say?) and duly pro-
tected calling, coupled with certain
restrictions. What does such an attitude
as this involve on the part of our
government?

1. Licensing prostitution.
2. Taxation of prostitutes, bawdy
houses, or both.
3. Segregation of prostitutes in
certain known quarters.
4. A new department in our munic-
ipal government, with a system of

police and medical inspection and es-
pionage.

5. The right of enforced examina-
tion and commitment to lock hospitals
when disease is found.

Note that all these impositions,
strange to say, refer to women alone
as the sole offenders and sources of
disease.

THE FUNDAMENTAL QUESTION.

Let us consider the great and fun-
damental question of this inquiry,
namely, His the law, a right to salu-
tion vice for any other whatever?
We are, unfortunately, so little trained
in ethics, or perhaps better, morals,
that many of us may be at first puzzled
to answer this question. I believe
that if I were to ask a hundred people
consecutively, What is the law? the
reply of the great majority would be
that the law is simply a statutory de-
claration of the will of majority.
"May the law," then I ask, "sanction
evil, if the majority so rules?" This
is the real crux of the situation, and
it is no trifling matter that we should
hold correct views on this head, for ac-
cordingly as the millions of American
citizens answer this question, must our
country stand or fall. Why are better
fitted to answer this question than
some of the greatest minds of which
the Anglo-Saxon race has ever boast-
ed?

MORAL AND CIVIL LAW.

I gather my extracts from Ritter's
book on "Moral Law and Civil Law
Parts of the Same Thing." Sheldon
Amos, in his "Systematic View of the
Science of Jurisprudence," says "the
purpose of the law is to fortify and to
maintain the public morality." Bishop,
for thirty years recognized in the
United States as a standard author-
ity on criminal law, says: "Morality,
religion and education are the three
great pillars of the state and the
substance of all private good. A com-
munity from which they are banished
represents more than the gloom of
the original chaos. Therefore, they
should be objects of primary regard
by the law." "Further, the common
law practically and fully cherishes
the public morals, and it punishes as
a crime every act which it deems suf-
ficiently evil and directly tending to
injure the public morals." What,
then, is morality? "Morality requires
a man to treat his neighbor honestly
and fairly; it can compel him to do so
and punish him if he does not. Reli-
gion is a matter of belief; morality
is a matter of conduct." "At com-
mon law," says Lieber on Penal Law,
"indictability and immorality are con-
vertible terms." In Wells' "Pol-
lock on Torts" he says: "All positive
law presupposes a moral principle."
Amos, quoted above, says that
"the law as a mode of benevolent
guidance and aid, characteristically
stands forth as the ever-present and
incarnate witness of that ultimate
morality of which it is at best no
more than the symbol and the coun-
terpart." Furthermore, "morality
and moral character are exactly the
same in legal contemplation as are
they when viewed from any other
standpoint."

To go back to another very old
authority: "By the law is the knowl-
edge of sin." The law itself must be
a righteous standard, and if it defects
at all, the reign of evil has begun, for
there is no longer any standard by
which sin can be proved. If that
which should be the instrument to con-
vict of sin becomes sin itself, to what
then, are we to appeal? Such are the
opinions of eminent authorities whom
none can gainsay.

GOOD CAN NOT COME.

As for myself, and I trust I speak
for all in this professedly Christian
land, I would declare: "We can not
consent to sanction of evil that good
may come from it." If appealed to
to be practical, we answer that we can
not afford to be "practical" at the
sacrifice of principle; we will fight
evil wherever we see it, and under all
circumstances we will oppose the de-
basement of the public standards of
rights and morality. This we will do
in entire confidence that in spite of
all appearance the right so upheld will
in the end prove victorious. Pure laws
are the heritage we would leave to
our generations yet unborn, and let
not those who are caught in a final
cataclysm of evil, point back to this
day of boasted civilization—as the
memorable era when the public stand-
ards of right were first debased.

DOES LEGALIZATION PROTECT.

Does the legalization of vice bring-
ing even the majority of the prosti-
tutes under control and by lessening
disease in the community afford the
protection which it promises? Any
statistical inquiry drawn from for-
eign sources, for purposes of compar-
ison, is valueless, since it serves only
to contrast an era of indifference with
an era of regulation. For the present
status of the question in Paris, I
would refer to a brief but admirably
clear presentation of the subject by
Frederic Griffith of New York.

THE RESULT OF LEGALIZATION.

The result of legalizing prostitu-
tion, in America, for I trust I speak
for Canada as well as for the United
States, would be to place the whole
burden of proof that unrestrained sex-
ual commerce is wrong in the sight of
God and man, on the chaste men and
women, who teach their boys and girls
that purity is of heaven, and is their
best heritage in life, and that uncleanness,
born of hell, is their worst foe.
Of what avail is all my teaching when
prostitution is legalized and the lead-
ing minds of our country declare that
the gratification of lust is venial; for
the sanction of the law makes that
which it ordains presumptively right.
Moral purity is practically unknown
and held in contempt in Germany as
well as in France, where the term
pucelle expresses the contempt felt
for chastity. Shall we come to this?

WHERE PROSTITUTES COME FROM.

If we legalize this infamous busi-
ness, where shall we look to recruit
the ever-fading ranks of these poor
creatures as they die yearly by the
tens of thousands? Which of the lit-
tle girls of our land shall we design-
ate for this traffic? Mark their sweet
innocence today as they run about in
our streets and parks, prattling and
playing, ever busy about nothing, and
earth's only memento of the angels in
their guilelessness. Which of them
shall we snatch as they approach ma-
turity to supply the foul mart of the
insatiable cravings of lust? Perish
the thought. Again, we surely would
not allow the daughters of our rich
men to enter our legalized brothels.
The poor man must suffer and be rob-
bed of the flower of his family—the



STETSON HATS Are the Leaders!

They contain only the best materials money can buy.

The skill of the making balances with the quality of the ma-
terials.

They maintain their freshness and beauty.

They satisfy the men who wear them.

We know that if you once wear a Stetson Hat we will furnish
its successor, and the next, and the next. We have a complete stock
including:

Stetson self-conforming derbies,

Stetson silk opera hats

Stetson silk lined tuxedo hats,

Stetson cowboy "Boss of the Plains,"

Stetson soft hats of many shapes and sizes.

M. McInerney, Ltd.
CORNER FORT AND MERCHANT STREETS.

poor man who, Jacob Riis tells us, has
no appeal beyond the policeman on the
beat and practically no rights in our
courts. What can he do against the
lavish use of money by the rich man's
son and the brothel keeper's oath and
the policeman?

WAR IS HELL.

Sherman said "War is hell," but
war is a sweet, a noble and a choice
calling compared with a life in this
pit of iniquity which some have pro-
posed to open in our land. The only
way out of the difficulty is to assert
that the young girls naturally love
this debauched life, but before I be-
lieve that you will have to rob me of
my years of experience with women
who, for the most part, began by be-
ing seduced.

The most specious claim yet made
has been that the legalization of vice
is but a step toward its abolition.
What does experience in regard to this
teach? Where has this ever been
done? Tell me, too, why, after more
than a century of boasted national
progress we should now take a step
backward in order that we may go
forward?

A VILE SPECIALTY.

Consider for a moment, gentlemen,
what effect the legalization of vice
will have on the medical profession.
The necessity for examining women
licensed to carry on their business will
create in our midst a vile and an
odious specialty, akin and closely allied
to the professional abortionist, degrad-
ing to our profession and justly bring-
ing it into contempt by making it
thus pander to vice. I surely need
only to suggest and not to dwell on
this insufferable degradation. Read
Griffith's article, and see how
some of the Paris medical men are em-
ployed with two tables examining
prostitutes at the rate of about 450
an hour! What a lowering of our
standards when we come to that!
What an occupation for the man who
starts out full of the hope of accom-
plishing great things for humanity
armed with a diploma certifying to
his "good moral character."

A MORAL CRUSADE.

Finally, I come to the third attitude
toward prostitution, namely, a moral
crusade sustained by an intense sense
of personal responsibility. What does
this mean? It means that we shall
recognize our individual responsibility
toward all whom we can in any way
hope to influence, toward our own chil-
dren first, and then toward our pa-
tients, laboring in season and out of
season to inculcate good morals, not
omitting to warn them that the pen-
alty of sin is death, the worst of all
kinds of death—a living death to all
moral sense.

PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY.

This is the difficult path, for
instead of shifting the responsibility on
to others by voting to pass a law, it
places the burden where it belongs—
right on the shoulders of every man
and woman in this country. This and
this alone is the course of that "eter-
nal vigilance which is the price of
liberty."

If as sincere Christian men you will
take this course, then I have great
hopes for the future; if you adopt any
other course as more "practical,"
my hope is gone.

GOOD DENTISTRY.

A bad dentist can do more harm
than a good one can repair in a
life-time. Good dentistry is a
matter of skill—not high prices.
If you wish to save money and
get the best in dentistry, come
here.

EXAMINATION FREE.

THE EXPERT DENTISTS.

F. L. Ferguson, D.D.S., Mgr.

215 Hotel Street.

RUBBER
HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO.
STAMPS

COMMISSIONER'S SALE

OF

Fee Simple Lands, Lease-
holds and other Property

OF THE

ROYAL HAWAIIAN HOTEL CO.,
Limited,

Situate at Honolulu,

ISLAND OF OAHU, TERRITORY
OF HAWAII.

Pursuant to a decree made by the
Honorable W. J. Robinson, Third
Judge of the Circuit Court of the First
Judicial Circuit, Territory of Hawaii,
filed on the 17th day of February, A.
D. 1905, in an action entitled "Hawai-
ian Trust Company, Limited, plaintiff,
vs. The Royal Hawaiian Hotel Com-
pany, Limited, defendant, petition for
foreclosure of mortgage deed of trust
(equity division 1455) the undersigned,
as Commissioner, duly appointed, will
sell at public auction, to the highest
and best bidder, subject to the con-
firmation of the court,

On Saturday, the 22d
Day of April, 1905.

at 12 o'clock noon of said day at the
front (mauka) entrance of the Judi-
ciary Building, in Honolulu, Island of
Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, the follow-
ing described fee simple lands, lease-
holds and other property of The Royal
Hawaiian Hotel Company, Limited,
situated at Honolulu, Island of Oahu,
Territory of Hawaii.

FEE SIMPLE LANDS.

All that tract or parcel of land situ-
ate in Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Ter-
ritory of Hawaii, in that block bound-
ed by Hotel, Richards, Beretania and
Alakea streets, described in deed from
James A. King, Minister of the Inter-
ior to E. C. Macfarlane, dated Novem-
ber 30, 1897, of record in the Hawaiian
Registry of Conveyances in book 176
on page 37 et seq. Containing an area
of 72,230 square feet or 1,658 acres.

Together with all the buildings, erec-
tions and improvements thereon.

LEASEHOLDS.

(1) Lease from Rosalie Tripp and
Alfred N. Tripp her husband, to Ed-
ward C. Macfarlane, dated November
1, 1897, of premises on Richard street,
having a frontage of 153.6 feet on said
street. Term 15 years from November
1, 1897. Rent \$65.00 per month.

(2) Lease from Henry Waterhouse,
executor of the will of Henry Dimond
to E. C. Macfarlane, dated December
1, 1897, premises on Beretania street,
described in deed from Kuniakake and
others to Henry Dimond by deed of
record in Liber 36, page 46. Term for
the life of Edwin H. Dimond. Rent
\$25 per month.

(3) Lease from the Waterhouse In-
vestment Company Limited, to E. C.
Macfarlane, dated March 1st, 1898,
premises on Beretania street in Hono-
lulu, containing an area of 44-100 acre,
including the premises known as "Pen-
hallow Court" Term 20 years from
March 1st, 1898. Rent \$1,000 per annum.

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

(1) All goods, chattels, and effects
of The Royal Hawaiian Hotel Company
of every description, nature and kind,
in, about, belonging to, or used for or
used in connection with the Company's
hotel in Honolulu, including all furni-
ture, fixtures, fittings, linen, cutlery,
silver plated ware, crockery, glassware,
kitchen utensils carpets, rugs, mats,
pictures, chamber ware, provisions,
wines, liquors, cigars, all other stores
and all movable effects, and

(2) The goodwill of the business car-
ried on by The Royal Hawaiian Hotel
Company.

The premises include a two-story
main building, of solid concrete, a large
two-story annex, a brick kitchen and
bakery, three two-story and six one-
story cottages, upwards of 200 bed-
rooms, together with bath-rooms, of-
fices, reception rooms, public and pri-
vate dining room, ladies' and gentle-
men's writing rooms, retiring rooms,
bar, billiard and card rooms. Accom-
modations for more than 150 guests.
Terms of Sale: Cash, in United
States Gold Coin; deeds at expense of
purchasers.

For further particulars apply to
Messrs. Ballou & Marx, attorneys for
plaintiff, at their office, 203 Stangenwald
building, Honolulu, or to the under-
signed at his office in the Judiciary
building, at Honolulu aforesaid.

M. T. SIMONTON,
Commissioner.

Dated: Honolulu, Oahu, Territory of
Hawaii, February 21, A. D. 1905.

FISHER, ABLES CO. LTD.,
AUCTIONEERS.

7043—March 6, 8, 10, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22,
24, 27, 29, 31; April 3, 5, 7, 10, 12, 14, 17, 19, 21.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

INTER-ISLAND STEAM NAVIGA-
TION CO., LTD.

At the annual meeting of the stock-
holders of the Inter-Island Steam
Navigation Co., Ltd., held on Wednes-
day, March 22, 1905, the following offi-
cers and directors were elected to
serve for the ensuing year:

James A. Kennedy.....President
James L. McLean.....Vice-President
N. E. Gedge.....Treasurer
C. H. Clapp.....Secretary
A. W. T. Bottomley.....Auditor
Directors—James A. Kennedy, W. O.
Smith, C. M. Cooke, G. N. Wilcox, A.
Dreier, J. M. Dowsett, A. S. Wilcox.
C. H. CLAPP,
Secretary.
Honolulu, March 22, 1905. 7058

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

H. R. T. & L. CO.

Notice is hereby given that the stock
books of the Honolulu Rapid Transit
& Land Company will be closed to
transfers from the 29th to the 31st day
of March, 1905, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. P. THIELEN,
Secretary.

7060